GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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PORTO RICO GIRLS LEARN TO MAKE PILLOW LACE IN SCHOOL

(see Bulletin No. 2)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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The Tragedy at Santos, Where Our Coffee Comes From

WE IN the United States are dependent largely upon Santos, Brazilian city where many houses were destroyed recently by an earth slide, for our morning cups of coffee.

Coffee built Santos and keeps it growing at a marvelous rate, just as cotton stimulates the prosperity of Houston and Galveston and rubber adds to the wealth of Singapore. Fifty miles inland on the plateau lies the city of Sao Paulo in the heart of the world's greatest coffee producing area, and from it more than a billion pounds of the green berries annually pour down grade into Santos for shipment overseas.* As a result of this strategic economic situation Santos is the greatest coffee port in the world, shipping each year approximately nine million sacks weighing 132 pounds each, and worth more than $150,000,000.

Storage Buildings at Santos for Five Million Sacks of Coffee

This is not the only commercial record that falls to Santos. In total exports it surpasses Rio de Janeiro, and so is Brazil's premier port for outgoing trade. In shipments to the United States Santos is the first port in all South America. In most years, the coffee taken by the United States from Santos runs close to $100,000,000 in value.

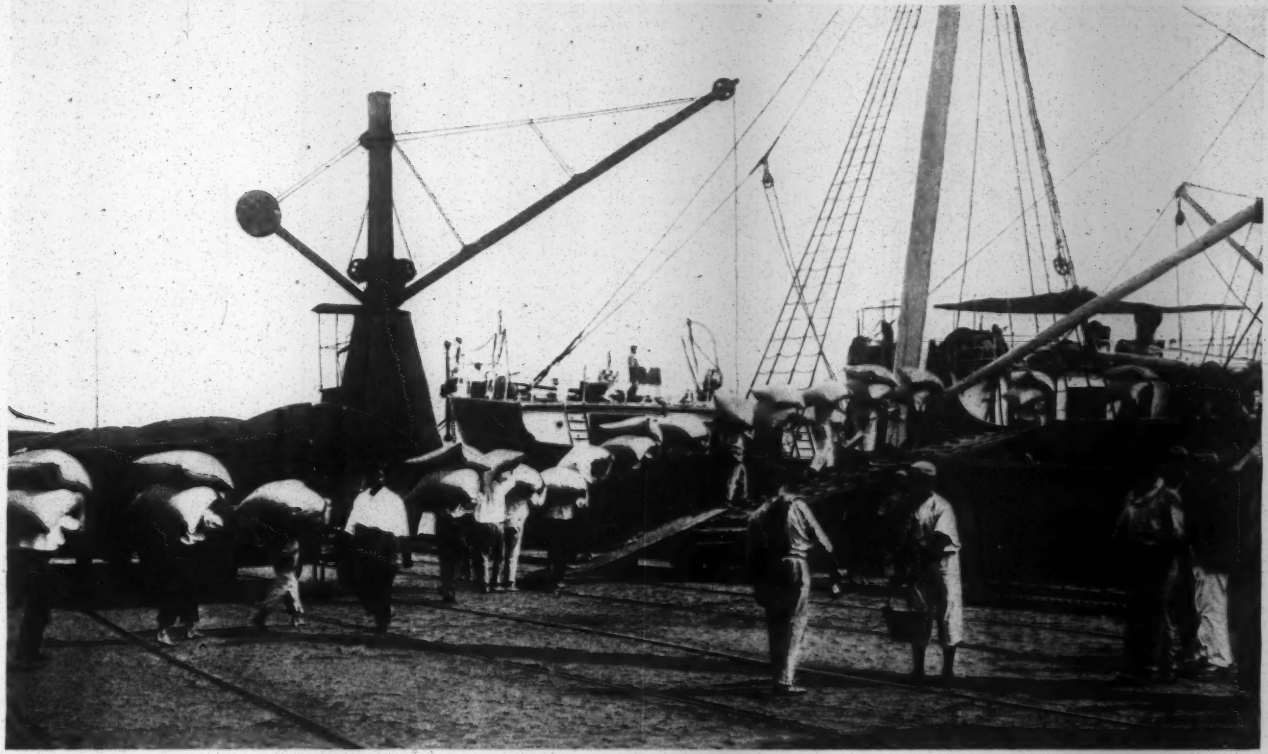
The population of Santos has grown amazingly in recent years and is now close to 150,000. The town was established by the Portuguese nearly 400 years ago, but modern Santos is little more than a generation old. It was a small place, on an undrained semi-tropical plain in the 80's when the marked development in coffee production began inland, and it became necessary to enlarge the port facilities. Drainage canals were extended through the plain, a sewerage system was constructed, and streets paved. One of the most important improvements was the construction of concrete, rat-proof wharves. Santos now has 3 miles of such wharves. Along them are more than a score of immense coffee warehouses, and farther from the water front are as many more. Altogether, these storage places could house more than five million bags of coffee at one time.

Modern loading machinery is in use, and a ship, pausing at the Santos wharves for twenty-four hours, can receive an astounding amount of coffee in this short period. A typical loading scene would disclose five belt conveyors, three electric cranes and five lines of laborers pouring continuous streams of bulging burlap bags into a single vessel's hold. While they work their supplies are built up by countless carts and wagons drawn by oxen, horses, mules, and donkeys—transferring the sacked coffee from distant warehouses. Few motor trucks are seen.

Slipping Mountain Towers above the City

The Santos wharves are along an estuary several miles from the Bay of Santos, and in reaching them a steamer winds about directing its prow to every point of the compass. From the stream stretches the plain on which the city is built, with miniature mountains rising from it at intervals.

*This region is treated extensively in "A Visit to the Brazilian Coffee Country," National Geographic Magazine, Oct., 1911, which may be consulted in your Public or School Library.



© *Photograph by Gaensly*

LOADING COFFEE AT THE SANTOS, BRAZIL, DOCKS

Three methods are employed to load vessels at Santos. In the background appears an electric crane, and on other wharves electric conveyors are used in addition to the two methods shown in this illustration. A vessel can take on a load of coffee at Santos almost as quickly as it can a load of wheat from a Montreal elevator.

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Porto Rico

WHEN Colonel Lindbergh flew over Porto Rico he could see practically all of the island at one time.

"Rectangular in shape, Porto Rico has an area a third less than that of Connecticut, a length of 100 miles, an average width of 30 miles," writes John Oliver LaGorce in a communication to the National Geographic Society.

"The island supports a population of 1,300,000. The harbor of its capital, San Juan, one of the finest in the Western Hemisphere, has been dredged to a depth of 35 feet and will enjoy ever-increasing importance as a coaling station for the transatlantic routes to the Panama Canal.

"For a tropical land, the winter climate is unusually free from excessive heat, and the abundant rainfall over most of the island gives vegetation a perennial luxuriance. Since it lies in the path of the trade winds, with its mountains in the central portion of the island, the humidity is rarely oppressive.

Good Roads Make It Possible To Visit All Parts of Island

"The mountain scenery is wild and beautiful. The main range, known as the Cordillera Central, runs from east to west, with slopes sweeping over a wide area toward the north and rising sharply from the south, leaving in the latter direction a plain only 10 to 15 miles wide between the peaks and the sea.

"The magnificent main highways over these mountains make the matchless scenery enjoyably accessible to the vacation motorist.

"One will find history and romance in every part of the island. San Juan itself was a settlement half a century before St. Augustine, Florida, the oldest town in the United States, came into being, and a full century before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock it began to take on the semblance of a city.

"But it is the progress of Porto Rico and the Porto Ricans since the advent of the United States, barely a quarter of a century ago, that furnishes the most engaging and inspiring chapter in the history of the island.

Porto Rico's Progress under the American Regime

"Under the American regime, the amount of sugar exported has increased sevenfold; coffee exports have doubled in quantity and trebled in value, and tobacco shipments have likewise scored marvelous gains.

"When the United States took over Porto Rico, the fruit industry, as such, was unknown. To-day the island ships annually millions of dollars' worth of the finest pineapples, grapefruit, and similar products to distant markets.

"The drive against illiteracy and ignorance and the fight against sickness and death have been marked by triumphs that two decades ago would not have been thought possible.

"When the United States entered Porto Rico there was not a single building from San Juan to Ponce, or from Mayagüez to Punta Santiago, devoted exclusively to school work, and nine-tenths of the children of school age were without educational advantages. To-day there are nearly 2,500 schools in the island, and the number of pupils has increased more than sixfold.

The chief height is Monte Serrat, from the sides of which the destructive landslide came. This little mountain rises virtually from the heart of the city to a height of 700 feet. One steep slope extends to within several city blocks of the water front, and residences and business buildings approach its base on all sides except that farthest from the river. The peak affords a wonderful view of Santos and the sea. In recent years a funicular railway has been built up the slope and an amusement casino established near the top. On the crest is a famous shrine to Our Lady of Monte Serrat, and nearby is a wireless tower.

The rainfall at Santos is heavy, some years reaching a total of more than 100 inches. The hottest and wettest season extends from December to March.

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SORTING COFFEE BEANS IN PORTO RICO

After coffee is dried the better grades are selected by hand, the defective grains being picked out by women and girls. Coffee from the Caribbean countries is in demand in Europe while the United States markets chiefly in Brazil.

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How to Speak 24 Languages in 24 Seconds

WOULD you like to speak 24 languages?

Would you like to converse with equal ease in Japanese, Arabic and Hungarian?

Read then: *"The ugly thug loafed at a damask-covered table on the cafe balcony Wednesday eating goulash and drinking hot chocolate with a half-caste brunette in a kimono-sleeved, lemon yellow gown and a crimson angora wool shawl, while he deciphered a code notation from a canny smuggler of silk cargoes on the back of the paper menu."*

He who reads that sentence aloud has spoken words taken over from 24 languages.

The language sources of that unusual sentence are: ugly, Danish; thug, Hindu; loafed, German; cafe, brunette, menu, French; balcony, Italian; damask, Syrian; covered, table, code, notation, Latin; Wednesday, drinking, hot, half, Scandinavian; eating, with, yellow, wool, Sanskrit; goulash, Hungarian; chocolate, Mexican; caste, Portuguese; lemon, shawl, Persian; kimono, Japanese; sleeved, back, Anglo-Saxon; gown, Celtic; crimson, deciphered, Arabic; angora, Turkish; while, Greek; canny, Scotch or Icelandic; silk, Chinese; cargo, Spanish; smuggler, Dutch; paper, Egyptian.

The most absorbent language in the world is English, according to one language expert, who finds in this quality of absorption the basic reason for the rapid spread of English throughout the world.

Words That Noah Shipped on Board the Ark

Our language grows with each new thing brought from foreign shores. Java's art of decorating cloth came and with it the word "batik." A new game from China established mah jong. The Tsars of Russia have gone, but their title creeps into our speech as baseball, motion pictures, and other business associations engage "czars."

The Sanskrit words in the above many-tongued sentence are the words Noah probably shipped on board the Ark, since they antedate the Greek. Sanskrit is the oldest written Indo-European language, and scholars believe that many of our common words are kin to terms preserved only in ancient Indian classics. English words similar to Sanskrit can be said to have had their origin in Turkestan and the Near East.

Greek and Latin words, filling three-fourths of every English dictionary, comprise the vast legacies of those two dead civilizations. Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Norman-French went into the British melting pot and were poured out about 1300 A. D., as the first English. Our Italian words, like Raphael's paintings, remain as the afterglow of the Renaissance. Crusaders brought back Arabian terms from the Holy Land; the explorers of the New World sailed home with new treasures and new Mexican, Caribbean and American-Indian words. When Commodore Perry opened up Japan in 1854 he started one of the most recent word importation routes.

The Word Source Score of a Modern Dictionary

In one modern English dictionary of nearly twenty thousand words the sources range from Scandinavian and Portuguese to Persian, and Tatar. They are apportioned among the countries and races, as follows:

Ponce de Leon Called It "The Gate of Riches"

"When the American occupation began, the military road between San Juan and Ponce was the only highway worthy of the name in all the island. To-day there is a veritable network of splendid roads, and as one travels amid an exuberant Nature that is never curbed by frost or drought, one feels that Porto Rico is, indeed, a garden spot, and that it fully justifies Ponce de Leon's name for it, 'The Gate of Riches.'

"The insular police roughly divide the masses in Porto Rico into four categories for identification—the urban dwellers who wear shoes, and three other groups that proclaim the regions from which they come by the shapes of their bare feet.

"The *jibaro* with a broad, flat foot can usually be designated as a worker in the cane lands along the coast. A native with short, stubby feet usually comes from the tobacco districts, where he uses them to plant his crop.

"A man with overdeveloped great toes (helpful in climbing) probably comes from the hill country and the mountains, where the coffee plantations abound."

Bulletin No. 2, April 16, 1928.

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A TYPE OF SCHOOLHOUSE WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN TO PORTO RICO

There were very few buildings devoted exclusively to school work before 1898; now there are nearly 2,500. Educational methods, especially in primary grades, were rather primitive, but after a period of experimentation, modern teaching is producing excellent results. School enrollment has increased sixfold.

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Nuremberg, the Toy Town, Honors Her Famous Artist

FROM April 5 to September 6, this year, Nuremberg, Germany, will honor a citizen who helped to put the town's name on the lips of men and women in all civilized nations.

Albrecht Dürer's etchings and engravings are the joy and envy of artists. Thousands have worked over copper plates and stones since his death 400 years ago, but few have ranked with Dürer of Nuremberg.

Much of Dürer's Nuremberg is modern Nuremberg. Dürer's own house will be the goal of many pilgrimages this year.

The toy capital of the world, for such Nuremberg is, has been handed down from medieval days undisturbed. It has a wall and a moat and a castle, crooked streets and gabled, red-tiled houses; all the satisfying quaintness of a page from one of its own fairy picture books.

The Market of a Million Dozen Dolls

Around the old walled city spread the suburbs of modern Nuremberg, a thriving industrial community of 400,000 inhabitants. Beer, lead pencils, metal wares, railway carriages, and, above all, toys are the leading manufactures.

Toys of every description have their origin in Nuremberg factories and are shipped out for the delight of the youth of many lands. From the Dutch East Indies to the Argentine, Nuremberg toys are displayed. There are metal toys, wooden toys, textile and papier-mâché toys; picture books, cardboard games and transfer pictures. Besides her own factory-made toys, Nuremberg markets dolls made in near-by places, largely through cottage crafts. From one district alone come about a million dozen dolls a year.

The toy industry of Nuremberg is said to have been begun by Protestant refugees driven out of France at the time of the Huguenot wars. The newcomers took to the toy business as being an unoccupied field. In spite of French beginnings the industry has become thoroughly Germanized during the past century, however, and the Teuton quaintness of Nuremberg is stamped upon her products.

The city owes its origin to an imperial castle built in the eleventh century upon the banks of the River Pegnitz. Artisans and merchants collected in the safe shadow of the castle walls. A mint and a market were established and the city prospered. It quickly became a trading center between Venice and the Orient on the one hand and northern Europe on the other. Nuremberg's workers in wood, brass, and stone, cloth and ivory became famous over Europe. Nuremberg merchant princes built florid mansions in which they lived in regal style. One of the Popes made the remark that a Nuremberg merchant was better housed than the King of Scotland. Arts, letters and sciences flourished.

Discovery of water trade routes to India and China around the Cape of Good Hope ruined Nuremberg trade as it did that of Venice. In addition to this ill luck the city suffered a terrible siege during the Thirty Years War, when Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the Protestant leader, defended the walls against Wallenstein and ten thousand inhabitants perished of starvation and disease. Patrician ruling families became more illiberal as they became poorer, and armies of the French Revolution completed the havoc already begun. The town was reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. In 1806 the proud free city of Nuremberg, a city re-

Anglo-Saxon and English (both of which rank as belonging to the Teutonic branch of languages), 3,681; Low German, 136; Dutch, 207; Scandinavian, 693; German, 333; French from Low German, 54; French from Dutch or Middle Dutch, 45; French from Scandinavian, 63; French from (1) German, 85; French from (2) Middle High German, 27; French from (3) Old High German, 154; French from (4) Teutonic, 225; French (Romance languages), 297; French from Latin, 4,842; French from Late Latin, 829; French from Italian, 162; Celtic, 170; Latin (direct), 2,880; Provençal from Latin, 25; Italian, 99; Spanish, 108; Portuguese, 21; Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin, French or other sources, 2,493; Slavonic, 31; Lithuanian, 1; Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Persian and Sanskrit, 163; European Non-Aryan languages, 20; Semitic: Hebrew, 99; Arabic, 272; Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Australian, 135; African languages, 32; American, 102; hybrid, 675; unknown, 12; total, 19,160.

Bulletin No. 3, April 16, 1928.

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INLAYING SILVER INTO BRASS AT THE SYRIAN ORPHANAGE IN DAMASCUS

For centuries Damascus has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for the skill of its metal workers, giving rise to the term Damascus, or damascene, steel. The city was also famous in the Middle Ages for its figured silk fabrics; hence the word "damask."

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Sicily Without Her Bandits

THE STAMPING out of the secret terrorism cult called mafia has been one of the major policies of the Italian Fascist Government in Sicily.

Many desperadoes who ruled by threats and dark deeds already serve in prison. Rounding up of bandits continues. In the country regions where the mafia was strongest the peasants have been free for the first time in many generations to enjoy the bounty of nature. Sicily, peaceable, is a garden spot in the blue Mediterranean.

In Roman times the Island of Sicily was called the granary of Italy, and while no longer specializing in wheat it is one of Europe's mainstays in the production of citrus fruits. Only California rivals Sicily as a grower of lemons, and the island is also a large exporter of oranges, wheat, and wine. A part of the lemon crop is marketed in the form of citrate of lime and lemon extract.

Sometimes Called "The Ireland of the South"

For thousands of years this football at the toe of Italy has been the melting pot of many races. Its early inhabitants, the Sikels, who gave the island its name, were conquered by Greeks, whose great cities such as Syracuse dominated the land for five hundred years. Next came the rising power of Rome, during whose heyday Sicily was given over to the plunder of successive governors. Roman oppression grew so cruel that gangs of plantation slaves twice rose in revolution. Succeeding centuries saw Saracen conquests, Norman Kingdoms, and Bourbon misrule. Finally, freed by Garibaldi, Sicily became a part of the kingdom of Italy.

During the last half century industrial conditions and political relations have not always been to the liking of the Sicilians, so that the island has been called the "Ireland of the South." Many thousand sons of the racial melting pot emigrated to America, some districts being stripped bare of men of working age. One town whose present population is 25,000 has sent 15,000 emigrants to the new country.

Land of wild mountain scenery, sunny climate, ancient history, and picturesque inhabitants, Sicily has become a Mecca of European winter tourists. Travel in the interior was formerly considered unsafe because of brigandage. Such conditions, however, have long since been eliminated. Now the visitor is safe, and in addition to native inns, comfortable hotels are conducted by French, German, and English landlords of many years' residence in the country.

United States' Competitor in the Production of Sulphur

Mountains rise from the coast to a great central table land, crowned on the east with the volcanic cone of Mount Etna. In these ranges are great sulphur mines, where methods of extraction from the ore are often so primitive that sulphur itself is burned as fuel in the process. Yet Sicily's only rival as a sulphur producing country is the United States. Fumes from the burning mineral blight the surrounding landscape, creating the only ugly spots in this Mediterranean Eden.

Disintegrated lava thrown out by Mount Etna forms a rich black soil. Far up the sides of the volcano extend groves of oranges and lemons and vineyards of choice Sicilian grapes. Flows of new lava sometimes stream over this rich agricultural countryside covering villages and farms with molten rock. Undaunted

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public since the Middle Ages, was annexed to the Kingdom of Bavaria. A century of peace brought Nuremberg to the fore again and made the old town the leading railway center and manufacturing district of southern Germany. The railroad from Nuremberg to Furth was the first railway in Germany. The direct line between Rhine cities and Vienna runs through Dürer's town.

"Nuremberg Eggs" Were The First Watches

Standing to-day in all her quaintness of Gothic churches and pointed roofs, Nuremberg is a living monument to the glory of the arts and handicrafts of the Middle Ages. Here watches were invented and called "Nuremberg eggs." Here still stand the huge guild houses with gables turned streetward and mansions of merchant princes with pictured stucco walls and tiled roofs backing upon the quiet flowing waters of the Pegnitz. All that was colorful and vital in the life of the Middle Ages centered in Nuremberg and has been passed on for to-day, minus filthy streets and sidewalk pigsties tolerated by an earlier age. The glorious and dirty town of the past has been washed and cleaned, and no longer are refuse sacks and dead animals hurled indiscriminately into the Pegnitz. The "Iron Virgin of Nuremberg" and other instruments of torture repose peacefully in a museum at the castle and the moat has been turned into a park. Modern burghers of Nuremberg are content with prosperity flowing from a peaceful output of beer, pencils, and millions of toys.

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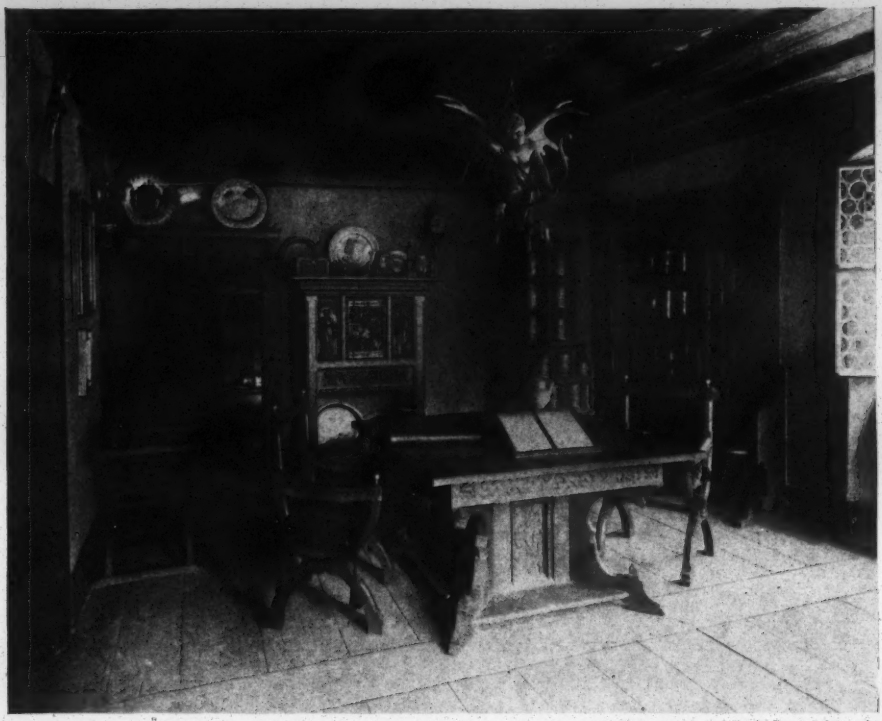

© Photograph by Emil Poole Albrecht

ALBRECHT DÜRER'S HOME WILL BE A PILGRIM GOAL THIS YEAR

Dürer, of Nuremberg, was one of Germany's greatest painters and engravers, and his artistic career stands out among those of his fellow great among the Germans by being marked with universal honor and recognition while still in his prime. His friendships reached to every land where western habits of thought prevailed.

Sicilians always return to their farms. Such a fight between man and mountain has gone on since earliest times.

Provincial towns of Sicily are famous for their situations, high on picturesque hillsides or on rocky promontories jutting into the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Many of these towns are built on Greek foundations and contain ruins of Roman, Saracen, and Norman origin. A few Greek temples and theatres are practically intact.

The Temple of Concord at Girgenti is said to be the most harmonious example of Doric architecture in existence. At Syracuse are extensive stone quarries formerly worked by the Greeks. The hot springs at Termini still supply a bathing establishment as in Roman times, though not in the same buildings. There are Norman cathedrals on the island founded by the northern conquerors themselves, their attention having been called to Sicily as they passed en route to the Crusades.

Sicilian is a Mixture of Many Races But He Remains a Latin

Racial types among the peasants vary from classic Greek and swarthy Arab to blond Norman and haughty Spanish. In spite of his mixed ancestry, however, the Sicilian of to-day is distinctly a Latin product in matters of disposition, culture, and religion. Travelers unite in testifying to his cheerfulness, quickness of perception, and hospitality. Stable government and education are said to be doing much to stamp out superstition, secret vengeance and terrorism. This movement for better conditions is exemplified by wholesale prosecutions against outlaw gangs.

NOTE: For more about Sicily see "Zigzagging Across Sicily," in the National Geographic Magazine for September, 1924; "Inexhaustible Italy," in October, 1916, and 22 natural color plates of Sicilian scenes in October, 1927.

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PRESSING LEMON RINDS TO EXTRACT THE ESSENCE

The lemons are cut in half and pulped by one quick motion. The juice pressed from the pulp runs into tanks and is boiled with powdered lime rock. When the fluid is drained off, the soft gray residue is spread on shelves in a drying room and the citrate of lime is ready to be packed for exportation. From the rinds lemon oil is extracted for use in the manufacture of perfumes and liqueurs.